

## **APPENDIX E**

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### **STAKEHOLDER MEETING MINUTES**

**APRIL 4, 2006**

**JULY 26, 2006**

**OCTOBER 18, 2006**





Long Term Control Plan  
Alley Creek/Little Neck Bay Stakeholder Team  
Meeting No. 1  
April 4, 2006

The first Alley Creek/Little Neck Bay Stakeholder team meeting of the Long Term Control Plan (LTCP) of the NYC Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) was held on April 4, 2006, at 6:30 p.m. at the Alley Creek DEP Field Office. The purpose of the meeting was to introduce the Long Term Control Plan project and discuss the implications for Alley Creek and Little Neck Bay

Stephen Whitehouse, a subconsultant facilitating the project's public participation, opened the meeting. He described the structure of the project team (engineering firms O'Brien and Gere, Hazen & Sawyer, and Greeley and Hansen, as well as several other subconsultants) and then introductions were made around the room. Stakeholders ranged from longtime residents of the area to engineers to community and environmental advocates.

Steve explained that the purpose of the LTCP project is to improve the quality of the city's open waters and tributaries by developing a long-term plan to invest in infrastructure that will reduce the number of combined sewer overflow (CSO) events, and to reduce the volume of those events that do occur. He reviewed the definition and location of CSOs in New York City, how CSO's are regulated, and noted that city ratepayers fund water quality infrastructure improvements. He explained that, through the LTCP project, waterbodies would be monitored and modeled; the public would be consulted through this stakeholder team process; and alternative facility, maintenance, and operations plans would be developed and evaluated in terms of costs and performance. He noted that both the 1992 and 2004 consent orders required tank construction and floatables controls; the 2004 consent order also includes wet weather capacity upgrades and sewer system improvements. He pointed out that, in general, water quality in New York City, including in Alley Creek, is better than it has been during our lifetimes.

Patricia Kehrberger, HydroQual, discussed the study area's water quality issues. She described Alley Creek as a Class I waterbody, which means its waters should support fishing, and Little Neck Bay as a Class SB waterbody, which means its waters should support swimming. The primary water quality issues in the study area include occasional low dissolved oxygen in Alley Creek, pathogens in Little Neck Bay, and reported septic tank discharges at Douglaston Manor Association Beach. Pat pointed out that waterbodies are classified and planned for holistically, by the quality of the waterbody as a whole rather than by the water quality at any one point (including a CSO discharge point).

Steve and Pat explained that the 5 million gallon Alley Creek storage tank (now under construction) will help reduce the number and volume of CSO events by catching and holding the first 5 million excess gallons during wet weather events. In the event of storm events yielding more than 5 million gallons, the flow will go through and overflow the tank. Some settling of CSO solids will occur and the tank will capture floatables by means of baffles. No further treatment such as disinfection of the CSO is planned. The tank is a passive facility, designed to work during storm events without personnel present.

Alley Creek Stakeholders voiced their concerns and questions, including:

- How is it acceptable to prohibit water contact (swimming, for example) but still allow people to fish? Pat explained that the pathogens from CSO events that preclude swimming are rarely the cause of toxicity in fish, which is more commonly due to metals and other pollution addressed by programs other than the LTCP.
- The figure given for the size of the building site and restoration area (21 acres) seems high, even considering nearby wetlands.
- Several stakeholders identified floatables prevention as a significant issue. Stakeholders noted that additional maintenance is needed beyond that provided by the city or volunteers. Stakeholders wanted to know what the maintenance procedures are, if there are adequate maintenance vehicles available for the study area, and how often the catch basins are cleaned. The question was raised of whether catch basins in Alley Creek have hoods and, if so, how many? Catch basin hoods, if not already in place, should be considered.
- One stakeholder expressed concern that, with the diversion from CSO TI-008, the CSO will be closer to sensitive public uses. It was noted that because the tank will catch the first five million gallons of overflow and provide some treatment of all flows through the tank, CSO events will be reduced in volume and frequency resulting in a water quality benefit.
- A stakeholder requested more information on the duration and extent of the construction, in particular on the effects on traffic flow and lane closures.
- One stakeholder pointed out that many of the decisions concerning Alley Creek seem to be made already, and asked whether there are decisions not yet made that the public can influence. Steve explained that each tributary study area is at a different stage in the planning and implementation of CSO controls, and that the 2004 Consent Order with State DEC mandates a specific project for Alley Creek as well as the development of the LTCP; while CSO controls for Alley Creek are in progress, public input can still influence decisions affecting the waterbody. Pat explained that the alternatives suggested by public input will be modeled, but they will be evaluated in terms of feasibility, performance, water quality benefit, and cost.
- Since water quality standards are tied to how the waterbody is used, it is important that the reported uses are accurate; identified uses of the water body should be verified.

- Is it possible to coordinate planning with other municipalities (especially in Nassau County)? Pat recognized that considering water quality issues in a regional context is useful, and noted that the hydrologic modeling takes into account flows from Nassau County.
- Is it possible to predict (through modeling or other means) whether Alley Creek waters will meet standards on completion of the Alley Creek project? Pat replied that modeling will predict the degree of compliance, but the verification of standards will be determined by post-construction compliance monitoring, as required by the LTCP.

#### **Administration**

The next meeting will occur in approximately eight weeks. Meeting notes will be made available through the study area web site. Stakeholder team members were encouraged to visit the password-protected web site to download background material on the LTCP in the meantime.

#### **Action Items**

In response to Stakeholder questions, the project team will return at the next meeting to address the following issues:

- Status and schedule of the current construction project, including anticipated schedule of traffic diversions.
- Verification of area and scope of site restoration of current project.
- Update on catch basin programs in the Alley Creek watershed, including operational (maintenance) schedules for catch basins.

The meeting adjourned at 9:10 p.m.





Long Term Control Plan  
Alley Creek/Little Neck Bay Stakeholder Team  
Meeting No. 2  
July 26<sup>th</sup>, 2006

The second Alley Creek/Little Neck Bay Stakeholder team meeting of the Long Term Control Plan (LTCP) of the NYC Department of Environmental Protection (NYCDEP) was held on July 26th 2006, at 6:30 p.m. at the Alley Creek NYCDEP Field Office. The purpose of the meeting was to present the draft Waterbody /Watershed Plan (WB/WS) for Alley Creek and Little Neck Bay

Stephen Whitehouse, NYCDEP's consultant for public participation from Starr Whitehouse, opened the meeting and introduced the team. Patricia Kehrberger, from HydroQual, followed up on questions asked at the previous meeting. Patricia went through the schedule of the Alley Creek CSO Facility Plan. She said that Phase I, including drainage area improvements, the construction of a CSO storage tank, and environmental restoration, was ongoing. Phase II will see the design and construction of the Oakland Ravine Wetland System for improved stormwater management. One stakeholder asked for more information on the conceptual design of the 23.5 acre Alley Park Environmental Restoration. Stephen suggested that Community Board 11 request a presentation from the NYC Department of Parks and Recreation, who is implementing the environmental restoration plan within Alley Park, to review the schedule and schematic design.

Patricia spoke about the ongoing CSO floatables abatement program, describing a project to put hoods on the catch basins to trap floatables. In the ongoing program, 890 hoods have been installed bringing the total of hooded catch basin to 2860 (84% of 3400 within the Alley Creek/Little Neck Bay drainage area) . The remaining 540 basins require varying levels of reconstruction to allow them to receive a hood. In addition to retrofitting, the project calls for continuous inspection and repair.

The team spoke about the next steps of the WB/WS plan. Stephen described the staggered submission deadline schedule to the New York State Department for Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) for review and added that all 16 city plans would be completed and submitted by June 2007. After the NYSDEC review, the public has an opportunity to comment and there may be a public hearing. A stakeholder asked about the likelihood of a large change during the review process. Mark Klein, Chief of NYCDEP Division of Water Quality Improvement, noted that that the NYCDEP meets regularly with NYSDEC to avoid this problem. He added that they have included a pre-review in order to have time to bring such changes back to the stakeholder team.

Patricia presented general information about the waterbody. She said that Alley Creek and Little Neck Bay are unique waterbodies within New York City because most of the coastline remains

natural, not bulkheaded, and large areas of wetlands have been preserved and/or restored. In addition, there is an officially designated swimming beach on Little Neck Bay. Next, Patricia reviewed the water quality standards for Alley Creek and Little Neck Bay and spoke about testing efforts for dissolved oxygen (DO); total and fecal coliform; and enterococci, which is expected to become the new indicator organism for determining the suitability of water for human contact. She reviewed the primary water quality issues as defined by NYSDEC on their 2004 List of Impaired Waters (303(d) List) : occasional low DO in Alley Creek and pathogens in Little Neck Bay. She explained at all NYC beaches (including Douglas Manor Association (DMA) Beach, that the pathogens are tested by NYC Department of Health and Mental Hygiene and reported as a 30 day moving geometric mean. When asked to identify the source of bacteria, Patricia observed that it has been difficult to determine. Anecdotal evidence suggests that failing septic tanks are the source of the bacteria. However, there is no regular pattern. One stakeholder suggested that geese may be the cause. Another stakeholder asked how frequently the testing took place at the beach. Patricia answered all beaches are tested once a week from May until after Labor Day.

Patricia described the watershed and sewershed, showing the separately sewer areas, combined sewer areas, direct drainage, and CSO overflow sites. Of the five outfalls classified as CSOs that discharge to Alley Creek, three discharge only stormwater and two are CSOs: TI-008 and TI-025, at the site of the new tank. The single CSO outfall to Little Neck Bay (TI-006) discharges only stormwater.

Patricia described the Alley Creek CSO Storage Tank that is under construction. The 5MG of storage volume will significantly reduce the volume of CSO discharged to Alley Creek and reduce the number of CSO events. All flow through the tank will receive a level of treatment from the removal of floatable materials by baffles and some settling of solids. The modeling data suggests that overflows at TI-008 will occur roughly four times a year when the flow-through capacity of the tank is exceeded. The stakeholders said that when the plan was previously presented, it was stated that all CSO volume would be treated in the tank. Patricia explained that the calculations of overflow events was generated by a newer, more accurate model applied in the LTCP; she stressed that almost all annual rain events would be processed in the tank.

Next, Patricia went over the analyses that were used to evaluate the CSO facility plan. She explained how the team used modeling to develop a baseline of information against which they can compare the different alternatives. She said that the baseline water quality was less than 4.0 mg/L of DO at the head of Alley Creek and DO was calculated to be generally greater than 5.0 mg/L in Little Neck Bay.

The Alley Creek CSO Facility Plan (5 MG tank) and other ongoing project, and improvements were added to the baseline. Proposed CSO Control alternatives were then evaluated. Those alternatives

included a modification of the dewatering procedure at Alley Creek Tank to initiate pumping of flow to the Tallman Island WPCP as soon as flow enters the tank and installation of bendable weirs at TI-025 and at Chamber 6 to reduce TI-008 CSO. Patricia said that the team looked at alternatives that would remove increments of up to 100% of CSOs, as prescribed by the federal LTCP guidance. These consisted of 15MG, 25MG, and 30MG capacity tanks. Patricia summarized the effect of all of the alternatives, looking to three indicators: the percent of CSO reduction, increased CSO capture against increased storage volume and water quality benefits.

Patricia presented the cost of the different alternatives and stressed that the end goal of the proposal WB/WS plan was to meet water quality standards in a cost-effective plan. She showed graphs of reduction in CSO volume against the total project cost. The data suggests that the combination of a) the construction of the CSO retention tank, b) the catch basin hooding project, underway, and c) the wet weather operation of the tank to maximize CSO capture and treatment are the most cost-effective in reducing the volume and number of CSO events. The plan would improve DO levels, enterococcus, and fecal and total coliform counts by reducing CSO volume by 57% and treating 96% of CSOs. As such, these measures will be put forward as the WB/WS plan. Patricia added that the Alley Creek and Little Neck Bay Waterbody/Watershed Facility Plan includes a post-construction monitoring of tank performance and receiving water quality.

A stakeholder asked whether the water quality standards could be upgraded for Little Neck Bay. Stephen answered that the LTCP, pursuant to the 2004 consent order, is charged with meeting the current water quality standards. Separately from the requirements of the consent order, NYSDEC could determine that an upgrade of water quality standards for Little Neck Bay is feasible.

A stakeholder asked why bending weirs had been discarded as an option, since the data indicates that they are cost-effective and would eliminate the projected 4 CSO events per year at TI-008. Patricia said that the bending weirs provided no additional benefit in meeting water quality standards. A stakeholder noted that the bendable weir would improve the overall water quality. Another stakeholder noted that a bendable weir at Chamber 6 to eliminate CSO at TI-008, also the site of the Alley Pond Park Nature Interpretation Center, will reduce the discharge of floatables, which, if a large CSO event coincided with a rising tide, would be scattered upstream into the Alley Creek wetland system. The project team said that these stakeholder comments would be part of the project record, that the team would review the evaluation of the alternatives and that the recommended course of action would be communicated in the distribution of the meeting notes.

The meeting concluded at 9:00 p.m. Meeting notes will be provided to the stakeholder group in three to four weeks after which they will have a window of one month to provide comments.

Update on Action Items

1. The stakeholders recommended that the plan should include a bendable weir at Chamber 6 to eliminate CSO events at TI-008. As noted above, it was stated that the retention tank project, when first presented to the community, claimed to eliminate all CSO events at TI-008; the updated analytic model used in the LTCP indicated that there would be four CSO events per year at TI-008. As a follow-up to the meeting, the project team reviewed the alternatives analysis and determined that the four CSO events per year predicted by the LTCP model was a finding within the margin of error of the model. The project team recommends that the draft Alley Creek and Little Neck Bay Waterbody/Watershed Facility Plan be submitted as originally proposed, and that the required post-construction monitoring pay particular attention to the performance of the tank and overflow events at TI-008. If necessary, a bendable weir can be installed as a retrofit to improve actual observed performance.



Long Term Control Plan  
Alley Creek/Little Neck Bay Stakeholder Team  
Meeting No. 3  
October 18<sup>th</sup>, 2006

The third Alley Creek and Little Neck Bay Stakeholder team meeting of the Long Term Control Plan (LTCP) of the NYC Department of Environmental Protection (NYCDEP) was held on October 18, 2006, at 6:30 p.m. at the Alley Creek NYCDEP Field Office. Stephen Whitehouse, Starr Whitehouse, began the meeting. He explained that there had been changes to the plan presented on July 26, 2006 and that NYCDEP felt that it was important to return to the stakeholders to present the revised Alley Creek and Little Neck Bay Waterbody/Watershed Facility Plan (WB/WS Plan) as it will be submitted to New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC). Stephen reviewed the July 26<sup>th</sup> meeting notes. He acknowledged the receipt of three letters, two arguing for a bending weir at Chamber 6 to reduce CSO at TI-008 and the other concerning water quality at the bathing beaches.

Pat Kehrberger, HydroQual, briefly reviewed the primary water quality issues, including low dissolved oxygen in Alley Creek and pathogens in Little Neck Bay. She described the watershed/sewershed which is engineered and does not reflect the natural drainage area. Pat said that the WB/WS Plan focuses on the two (out of 6) CSO outfalls that actually discharge CSO: TI-008, the CSO outfall on Alley Creek, and TI-025, a new outfall being created at the Alley Creek Tank.

Pat went on to describe the process of developing a WB/WS Plan. She described how the team used landside and water quality models to develop a baseline condition against which to measure improvement. She noted that Alley Creek and Little Neck Bay meet water quality standards at the baseline. A stakeholder asked how well the computer model reflected real life conditions. Pat responded that the model is calibrated against years of sampling data. Another stakeholder asked where dissolved oxygen samples were taken on the water column. Pat said that they were taken typically top, mid-depth and at the bottom depending on the overall water depth. Water quality model results from the bottom, however, are used for comparison with dissolved oxygen standards since the bottom typically has the lowest dissolved oxygen.

Pat described the Alley Creek CSO Storage Tank which will hold 5 million gallons (MG) of CSO. She said that volumes greater than 5 MG would pass through the tank and overflow at CSO outfall TI-025. If there is a very large storm volume that may exceed the hydraulic capacity of the tank, flow will by-pass over a stationary weir in Chamber 6 (located at the head of the tank) to overflow at TI-008, thus preventing a back up in the sewer system and into basements. She noted that all overflow at TI-025 will have received the equivalent of primary treatment in the tank; the solids will settle out and baffles will remove floatables. This is not the case at TI-008, where CSO overflow will be untreated. Pat noted that all wastewater treatment plants and CSO control

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facilities (such as tanks) have Wet Weather Operating Plans to maximize operations during storms. She said that, after a storm event, volume in the tank will be pumped to the Tallman Island Water Pollution Control Plant. A stakeholder asked whether the WB/WS Plan looks at problems of flow or problems of treatment. Pat said that the evaluation of CSO control alternatives includes both the capacity of the treatment plant and the sewer system conveyance problems. Treatment plant and sewer system improvements to which NYCDEP is committed are included in the baseline with LTCP CSO control alternatives considered to be additional. A stakeholder asked whether there was a plan for cleaning out the tank. Pat affirmed that the tank is equipped with 10 Hydrosel Flushing Gates, 5 at each end of the tank. These gates will be used to flush the tank after each rain event. In addition, data will be collected during post-construction monitoring to ensure the functioning of the tank. A stakeholder asked how the plan would affect the salinity of the water. There may be a change in the microenvironment around the outfall, along with an improvement in pathogen levels.

Pat reviewed the different CSO control alternatives evaluated and their costing, which was presented in detail at the July 26<sup>th</sup> meeting. Alternatives considered include: the tank at Alley Creek (CSO Facility Plan alternative), called out in the latest CSO Consent Order with construction nearly complete; a modification of the dewatering procedure; bendable weirs at TI-025 and TI-008; and a series of larger holding tanks, which were included in the analysis to capture increments from 85% CSO volume up to 100% CSO volume. A stakeholder asked if there was a linear relationship between the size of a tank and its cost. Pat said that the relationship is not linear, particularly since large tanks have different, and more expensive, engineering implications. Additionally, the LTCP costing team has examined site specific issues that add to cost and included cost data from tanks in NYC already in construction. Another stakeholder asked if there were large tanks in New York. Pat described the Flushing CSO Retention Tank, at 30MG with a holding capacity of 20 MG in the pipeline. It will be online before the end of the year and cost over \$300M.

Pat described the changes in the Alley Creek and Little Neck Bay WB/WS Facility Plan since the July 26<sup>th</sup> stakeholder meeting. The bendable weir at Chamber 6 to minimize CSO from TI-008 is now included in the plan, provided and subject to approval of the NYCDEP Bureau of Water and Sewer Operations (BWSO) and the Bureau of Wastewater Treatment (BWT) and a successful device pilot test. This change is based on stakeholder response. The stakeholders had noted that the weir was a low cost alternative with significant benefits. The early dewatering of the Alley Creek Tank, which begins conveying CSO to the treatment plant during wet weather, has been removed as a WB/WS Plan element. Subsequent to the July 26<sup>th</sup> Stakeholder meeting, NYCDEP Facility Operations reviewed the plan. The Early Dewatering Alternative was not included in the WB/WS Facility Plan for the following reasons: increase in CSO overflow from the Flushing Creek Tank, impact to the Tallman Island WPCP ability to take in combined sewage from other

CSOs not receiving CSO control as the pumped flow occupies interceptors and lack of reduction in the percent of untreated CSO discharged to Alley Creek and Little Neck Bay. As such, they did not feel that it was appropriate to put early dewatering into an enforceable WB/WS Plan as it is conceivable that they will be unable to comply. Issues of concern to the operators included potential increase in CSOs at the Flushing Tank and lack of interceptor capacity. A stakeholder asked whether early dewatering will be revisited in the plan and when. Pat said it could likely be revisited after the Flushing and Alley Creek Tanks are online, in 2009. This desire is noted and will be brought to the attention of the BWT. This suggested mode of operation will be included in the WB/WS Facility Plan report section on post-construction monitoring as a “scenario for consideration” during the monitoring period. It is a community request through Community Board 11 that the NYCDEP BWT report back to CB11 on their final decision regarding early dewatering of the Alley Creek tank. Another change that will improve the potential for an early dewatering procedure is the planned increase in capacity at the Tallman Island Plant to two times design dry weather flow. At that point, there will be an updated Wet Weather Operating Plan for the Tallman Island Plant and early dewatering of the Alley Creek Tank may be considered. The stakeholders requested that the report state that early dewatering procedures for the Alley Creek Tank is an option that will be considered in post-construction monitoring period. They also requested that the Community Board 11 receive yearly reports during the post-construction monitoring phase so that the stakeholders can follow the performance of the tank and the quantity of CSO from TI-025 and TI-008, if any.

Pat spoke about the addition of the bending weir at Chamber 6. It will be placed on top of the rigid weir being constructed. The bending weir will allow for by-pass of the tank via TI-008 outflow if the volume level is excessive and risks damaging the equipment and backing up sewage. The bending weir will eliminate TI-008 outflows in design year conditions but Pat stressed that there may be CSO discharged at TI-008 during particularly heavy storms or during unusual patterns of storms. In addition, stormwater (not CSO) that enters the TI-008 outfall pipe downstream of Chamber 6 will continue to be discharged at TI-008. She reminded all that the construction of the bending weir is subject to the approval of the NYCDEP BWSO and BWT and a successful device pilot test by BWT, who will consider engineering “operation and maintenance issues.” The internal NYCDEP plan approval process (by BWSO) will involve a pilot project by BWT to test the bending weir technology, as New York City has not yet used bending weirs. Bending weirs are used in other cities, however, and are under consideration in draft WB/WS Plans for other LTCP waterbody assessment areas.

Pat reviewed the elements that will be included in the WB/WS Facility Plan: the retention tank, the bending weir at Chamber 6 (subject to the conditions stated above), the wet weather operations of the tank, post-construction monitoring, and continuation of programmatic controls. She then presented the water quality effects of the new plan. She said that, in LTCP design year conditions, 100% of CSO will receive primary treatment, CSOs at TI-025 will increase from the

previous draft WB/WS Plan but will all be treated, and CSO from TI-008 will be eliminated during design year conditions. She said that there were no changes in water quality improvements from the initial plan, as the change in volume was small in the overall watershed. Pat then showed the water quality improvements for different plans. A stakeholder asked for more information about Bending Weir Alternative #3, which includes a weir at TI-025 as well as TI-008. Pat said that the addition of the weir at TI-025 resulted in little water quality improvements, particularly as the outflow will have received primary treatment. A stakeholder asked for the WB/WS Plan report to state that the additional bending weir at TI-025 would provide negligible water quality improvements against high costs and, on that basis, was not included in the plan. He argued that stating that there are no water quality improvements stemming from the implementation of the TI-025 bending weir was erroneous. Pat said that the report shows the performance benefit of the TI-025 bending weir (reduced CSO volume discharged, reduced CSO events, etc.). The report also states that the bending weir at TI-025 will not impact compliance with water quality standards.

A stakeholder stated that he is pleased with the plan, particularly as most of the outflow will receive primary treatment. Pat then reviewed the cost-benefit analysis, looking at the relationship of cost to parameters such as CSO volume, dissolved oxygen (DO) levels, enterococcus reduction at the DMA Beach and Little Neck Bay, total coliform reduction, and fecal coliform reduction. The presence of DMA Beach gives Little Neck Bay “sensitive area” designation according to federal CSO Policy. Acknowledging the comments of a stakeholder, received after the last meeting, she said it is important to look at the impact of the water quality improvements on the beaches. Pat suggested that the current standing wet weather advisories against swimming after a rainfall may change with the implementation of the LTCP plan. She said that the post-construction monitoring will not include the DMA Beach but that the NYC Department of Health and Mental Hygiene (NYCDOHMH) monitors the beaches for pathogens. The stakeholders requested that, during the post-construction monitoring phase, NYCDEP coordinate with the NYCDOHMH to receive their data for inclusion in the annual Alley Creek report to NYSDEC.

Going forward, the Alley Creek and Little Neck Bay WB/WS Plan report will be submitted to NYSDEC as a draft plan. After NYSDEC comments on, and/or determines the report is approvable, the final report will be available to the public (after NYCDEP has incorporated NYSDEC comments on the draft). The stakeholders requested that the Community Board be notified by NYSDEC when the report is available and be sent copies in paper and electronic form. They asked for the time schedule for the approval of the bending weir at Chamber 6. Pat said that the NYCDEP approval process has been initiated. It should be noted that the Bureau of Engineering Design and Construction (BEDC) LTCP Design Team will report back to CB11 by no later than September 2007 with the Plan report status and a draft schedule of the plan approval timeline and bending weir pilot testing timeline.

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One stakeholder expressed concern that the Health Department's testing for pathogens at Douglas Manor Association Beach occurs at low tide and on the wharf side, which are not swimmable conditions. NYCDOHMH sampling protocols are outside of NYCDEP responsibility. The stakeholder also felt it important to locate a rain collection device on the roof of Alley Pond Environmental Center (APEC) to measure localized rainfall. The group agreed that it was a good idea and would provide valuable data.

Meeting minutes will be available in three to four weeks. Stakeholders will be notified by e-mail. The Alley Creek and Little Neck Bay WB/WS Facility Plan report will be submitted to NYSDEC by the end of October 2006 and that the LTCP report would be prepared for NYSDEC six months after the approval of the WB/WS Plan.